THE DAILY UNION BANNER.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

Our paper will be published daily at the following rates in Federal currency:

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" 1 month,	1 00
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Cash in advance.

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No one is authorized to receive and receipt for money for subscription or other work done at this Office, except the Publisher and the Proprietor.

☞ All letters concerning business of the office must be addressed to

J. J. STEWART,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

A PROCLAMATION BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

To the People of North Carolina.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal Government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States against invasion, insurrection and domestic violence, I, WM. W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.

The county of Alexander will choose one member.

The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.

The county of Anson will choose two members.

The county of Beaufort will choose two members.

The county of Bertie will choose two members.

The county of Bladen will choose one member.

The county of Brunswick will choose one member.

The county of Buncombe will choose one member.

The county of Burke will choose one member.

The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.

The county of Caldwell will choose one member.

The county of Camden will choose one member.

The county of Carteret will choose one member.

The county of Caswell will choose two members.

The county of Catawba will choose one member.

The county of Chatham will choose three members.

The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.

The county of Chowan will choose one member.

The county of Cleveland will choose two members.

The county of Columbus will choose one member.

The county of Craven will choose two members.

The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.

The county of Currituck will choose one member.

The county of Davidson will choose two members.

The county of Davie will choose one member.

The county of Duplin will choose two members.

The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.

The county of Forsythe will choose two members.

The county of Franklin will choose one member.

The county of Gaston will choose one member.

The county of Gates will choose one member.

The county of Granville will choose three members.

The county of Greene will choose one member.

The county of Guilford will choose three members.

The county of Halifax will choose two members.

The county of Haywood will choose one member.

The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.

The county of Hertford will choose one member.

The county of Hyde will choose one member.

The county of Iredell will choose two members.

The county of Jackson will choose one member.

The county of Johnston will choose two members.

The county of Jones will choose one member.

The county of Lenoir will choose one member.

The county of Lincoln will choose one member.

The county of Macon will choose one member.

The county of Madison will choose one member.

The county of Martin will choose one member.

The county of McDowell will choose one member.

The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.

The county of Montgomery will choose one member.

The county of Moore will choose one member.

The county of Nash will choose one member.

The county of New Hanover will choose two members.

The county of Northampton will choose two members.

The county of Onslow will choose one member.

The county of Orange will choose two members.

The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.

The county of Perquimans will choose one member.

The county of Person will choose one member.

The county of Pitt will choose two members.

The county of Randolph will choose two members.

The county of Richmond will choose one member.

The county of Robeson will choose two members.

The county of Rockingham will choose two members.

The county of Rowan will choose two members.

The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.

The county of Sampson will choose two members.

The county of Stanly will choose one member.

The county of Stokes will choose one member.

The county of Surry will choose one member.

The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.

The county of Union will choose one member.

The county of Wake will choose three members.

The county of Warren will choose two members.

The county of Washington will choose one member.

The county of Watauga will choose one member.

The county of Wayne will choose two members.

The county of Wilkes will choose two members.

[redacted] in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29, 1865, and signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

The Sheriffs of the respective counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention, thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eighth—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high-seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate: PROVIDED, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States.

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate Government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms, to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the amnesty oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful.—While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office, and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the 8th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

THE UNION BANNER

SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 16, 1865.

J. J. STEWART. EDITOR.

Qualifications for Voters.

The qualification for voters are that all paroled men of the Confederate army and navy, under and including the rank of Colonel, in the one and under and including the rank of Lieutenant in the other, shall be permitted to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes in the President's Amnesty Proclamation; also, that they exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty oath signed by himself, and certified to by at least two justices of the Peace, and furthermore that they be citizens, as required by the laws in force preceding May 20th, 1861, except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required

Our Contemporaries.

Across the deep chasm made by the four years' war now spanned by the bright arch of Peace, comes to us those articles of Northern literature the blessings of which we have been unfortunately for so long a time denied. The first pioneer of this returning literature was the New York Herald still edited by the distinguished J. Gordon Bennett, a gentleman so distinguished in the field of politics and diplomacy as to be able to decline the post of Minister to the Court, of France, and also of such power with our Government as to have the distinguished Major General Butler removed because he dare hint while in command of New York that the Hon. Mr. Bennett (husband of Mrs. Bennett and father of Jas. Gordon, Jr., owner of the Yacht Rebecca), should not do so and so. A great man is Bennett, and we venture to say that, in his library at Mount Washington, he has the walls papered with the list of those slain by the war over which he daily gloats with all the corrupt appetite of a vampire. and all the fiendish enjoyment of a fiend. An enemy to the country, he cares not who fell so one more dead was added to the fearful list.

The next paper comes to us is the New York News, edited by the Hon. Ben. Wood, a member of Congress from that city. This honorable gentleman has in view but one thing the pecuniary interests of himself. The News is the organ of the Mozart faction or rather the organ of Fernando Wood, who as he has mounted by the force of his great talents has lifted his brother Benjamin with him. Besides the latter is a man of great wealth and enterprise. What he lacks in character is made up in money, and hence, he can afford to indulge in those theories that make him to our mind the impracticable politician of the day. Those theories have advocates and believers only so far as the monied influence of the theorist extends.

We have also occasionally seen a copy of the Journal of Commerce, The World and the Record, all of which are bidding for Southern patronage with twaddle and nonsense about human rights, civil laws, etc., etc. They are all in the field and hope to share the former large circulation of the Day Book. The latter we have not seen. It is as little used here as it is in N. York where it is almost entirely unknown.

The Tribune comes to us as usual filled with the letters of false correspondents who misrepresent the whites to exalt the blacks. We see in one of these exchanges where a man was lately whipped by a returned soldier in a car in, Brooklyn, for having refused his seat to a white lady in order to give it to a negro woman who came after her. We are satisfied this must have been the editor of the Tribune. Not Greely for he has left, nor Dana, for he is assistant Secretary of War, but their successor. Old Greeley could not be polite even to a negro.

The New York Times comes to us frank and honest in sentiment. This is to be accounted for by the fact that its editor was once in the elbows of the Mincio and seen all the horrors of war. He sympathizes with the unhappy condition of poverty and distress in which we are now.

The Metropolitan Record is on an extreme. The leader talks like a fireman. Bonner is wheeling the Ledger into line. The Police Gazette is as usual; Frank Leslie is tolerable. Since the war has ended he has refrained from [illegible] that which would offend the sensibilities of a helpless people. Harpers' Weekly is as usual the meanest, the foulest and the falsest of them all. It abounds with the worst inferences, pictures and sentiments, and is unworthy to be read by any honest man. The last number we have seen contains a cut representing the Goddess of Liberty spurning at her feet a number of white men, while she lays her hand confidently on the arm of a negro. We know that during passions of the French Revolution the Goddess of Liberty was prostituted to base purposes. This is nothing to the course of Harpers' Weekly who in times of Peace had absolutely debauched her and made her a convict to its doctrines of miscegenation.

We will get to the point of our article after while. It is that the only Journal of the times after all is the Salisbury Daily Union Banner, to which the people should one and all subscribe. If you have no money, we will take provisions. If you have neither, we are conducted by such liberal principles that we will trust. Read and learn! This section of North Carolina needs a journal like ourselves thoroughly devoted to the Union of our country and the support of the authorities and laws. We will not only deserve success but command it.

To Farmers.

An important order from Capt. Emery, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau at this place, will be found in another column. By it, it will be seen that Capt. Emery on the part of the Government enjoins the fulfilment of every contract for labor and wages made between white and black. He wishes it distinctly understood that the hirers must faithfully perform their contracts for work and wages in order to receive the protection of his bureau—but done they will be protected in their rights.

The Banner in the Mountains.

HAPPY HOME, N. C., Aug. 9th, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—I am happy to be able to state that the "Banner" has been unfurled again, and yesterday it made its welcome appearance among us once more. Its temporary suspension made us feel its worth so as to appreciate its appearance better than ever. When the news of its suspension reached me, I can't tell you how many and what mixed emotions filled my mind. Every loyal and good citizen of Western and Middle North Carolina should send for the "Banner" at once. The important matter connected with the re-establishment of civil law in North Carolina, make it desirable that every citizen should, at this day, take some newspaper. And as Salisbury is the headquarters of the Military Department governing Western North Carolina, where are issued all orders of a Military character; and as that point will be, in all probability, the headquarters of the Assessor and Collector of Taxes for the Western District of this State, *no paper will soon be of more interest to us* than the "Salisbury *Banner*."

Within, you will please find the subscription price for the Daily for six months. If I am living, however, at the expiration of that term, you may *still* consider me your subscriber, patron, and *friend*. R. L. A.

GENERAL NEWS.

The railroad connection between Raleigh and Petersburg is now complete.

Says the Cincinnati Gazette: "That the people are unwilling to admit negro suffrage in the North, is the best evidence that it ought not to be ordained in the South, for what is ill for one must be ill for another, and we are working on the future rather than for the present."

The Confederate General B. H. Hill, who was recently arrested and confined at Washington, has been released.

A company has been organized at New Orleans to construct a telegraphic cable from the Capes of Florida to the island of Cuba, connecting with Porto Rico, St. Thomas, Brazil, and Panama. The surveys for the Florida line are complete.

We think it would be well to be assured of the success of the Atlantic telegraph before investing their stock.

Not over 500 pardons have been granted.

The Legislature of Virginia has not changed its coat of arms as announced.

A tri-weekly mail has been established between Fayettville and Raleigh. Mr. G. Lander has been appointed postmaster for the former place.

Gen. Terry will appoint municipal officer for Richmond.

An attempt was made to carry out the doctrine of miscegenation in Bergan County, N. J. lately, and the parties were ducked and driven from the country. They should have been more severely punished.

The Great Eastern had paid out over seven hundred miles on the eighth day out when the insulation suddenly ceased. The cause has not transpired.

Over 700,000 men have been discharged from the army the three past months, leaving 330,000 still remaining.

Hersbel V. Johnson of Ga., has made application for pardon.

Constance Kent, lately condemned to death in England, for the murder of her brother has sentence commuted to transportation to Freemantle, West Australia, for life.

The cholera continues to spread in Constantinople.

Kentucky has furnished to the army 28,818 black men. The whole number of colored people freed in Kentucky, so far, is 1000,864.

Bishop Potter, who lately died in California, was burried from Christ's Church, Philadelphia, on the 11th inst.

Dr. Pritchard, who poisoned his wife and mother-in-law, was executed in Glasgow on the 28th July, in the presence of an immense crowd, estimated by some at nearly 100,000 people. The wretched man, when on the scaffold, briefly acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and met his fate in a calm and stoical manner. He mounted the scaffold without assistance; but when the drop fell he appeared to suffer considerably. The convict hesitated about going to bed the previous night, apparantly from nervousness, or a feeling that his time would be better spent in devotion, and it was only after much persuasion that he consented to go about twelve o'clock. He slept well until five, when he rose refreshed, and, having taken a cup of coffee, he calmly engaged in prayer with the chaplain and two other clergymen until he was summoned to meet Calcraft, the hangman. He conducted himself very firmly from this time. Calcraft had some difficulty, by reason of the culprit's long hair and beard, in arranging the rope and cap, which was drawn over the convict's head.

A Quebec despatch states that General Grant, while in that city, in conversation with different persons on Mexican affairs, said that he had placed one hundred thousand men on the Rio Grande as [illegible] French would have to leave Mexico, peaceably if they chose, but forcibly if they refused.—Like General Sheridan, the situation in Mexico be looked upon as created by the rebellion which would not really be overcome until Maximillian had left the country. General Grant arrived in Toronto from Montreal on the 9th inst., and immediately after left for Niagra Falls. He was received with enthusiasm by the Toronto people.

Several applications have lately been made to the Executive authorities for special permission to visit Jefferson Davis. One of these was made by his former physician, who, at the request of his family, desires to professionally ascertain the actual condition of that individual's health. The Government, however, has abundant means of constantly being advised on that subject; and so far as is known the prisoners is not suffering from his present treatment.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue makes the following decision:

Ordinary drodging for the purpose of keeping water channels in a navigable condition is considered rather as a work of repair than as a labor of construction. Therefore contracts for such labor do not render contractors liable to license.

A deed executed prior to September 1, 1862 if it was delivered prior to that date, requires no stamp, and may be admitted to record; but if delivered since that date it should be stamp'd, and cannot legally be recorded without.

Bonds given in actions of replevin and in action commenced by "capias" are held to be bonds required in legal proceedings, and therefore are exempt from stamp duty.

The Chronicle of the 8th says that the President has so far recovered as to be able to receive visitors. Many persons called upon him on the 7th for the purpose of consulting him on important business matters.

J. C. Breckinridge, Secretary of war of the Rebel Confederacy, was to sail from England on the 1st inst, and was expected in Canada on the 12th. Among the latest additions to the rebel nest at Montreal were Commander Wilkinson of the pirate Tallahassee, and Taylor Wood, a former commander of the same craft, who aided Breckinridge in effecting his escape after collapse of rebellion.

The work of putting the six immense steam boilers, the largest ever constructed, in their proper places on board the formidable naval ram Dunderburg, in New York, was completed on Saturday. The work was going on during all of last week, and has been finally accomplished in the most satisfactory manner. The largest of these boilers weighs over sixty tons, its height is seventeen and a half feet, and its front twenty-one and a half feet.

Lincoln, Sherman and Davis.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Daily Times*, describing a conversation with General Sherman, quotes him as follows:

"I asked Mr. Lincoln explicitly, when I went up to city point, whether he wanted me to capture Jeff. Davis or let him escape, and in reply he told me a story."

That 'story' may now have a historical value, and I give it, therefore, as General Sherman said Mr. Lincoln told it—only promising that it was a favorite story with Mr. Lincoln, which he told many times, and in illustration of many points of public policy.

"I'll tell you, General," Mr. Lincoln was said to have begun, "I tell you what I think about taking Jeff. Davis. Out in Sangamon county there was an old temperance lecturer, who was very strict in the doctrine and practice of total abstinence. One day after a long ride in the hot sun, he stopped at the house of a friend, who proposed making him a lemonade. As the mild beverage was being mixed, the friend insinuatingly asked if he would'nt like just the least drop of something stronger, to brace up his nerves after the exhausting heat and exercise.—'No,' replied the lecturer, 'I couldn't think of it; I'm opposed to it on principle.' 'But,' he added, with a longing glance at the black bottle that stood conveniently at hand, 'if you could manage to put in a drop *unbeknownst* to me, I

"Now, General," Mr. Lincoln is said to have concluded, "I'm bound to oppose the escape of Jeff. Davis; but if you could manage to let him slip out unbeknownst like, I guess it wouldn't hurt me much!"

"And that," exclaimed General Sherman, "is all I could get out of the Government as to what its policy was concerning the rebel leaders, till Stanton assailed me for Davis' escape!"

LOCAL.

THE POLICE.

The police of this city is kept up by a number of the citizens being detailed daily and nightly to perform police and patrol duty. Every one of us in our turn as called upon to serve the State in this way. Each one on duty is required to wear a star which indicates that the sovereign power of the city is delegated into his hands. We would suggest to make them still more conspicuous and respected as *Lictors* who carry the *fasces* of the city should be; that a uniform be adopted. The police of New York and other large cities wear their uniform and why not we! An appropriate one in view of the importance of our great duties would be pink knee breeches, sky blue coat and a cocked hat, with a great plume of red white and blue. We would call the attention of our worthy Mayor to our suggestion.

RETURNING.

Few returning soldiers of the late Confederate army pass now on the cars: most of them have reached their homes and have subsided into good and peaceful citizens; occasionally we meet an old comrade but it is seldom. Those that have survived war, pestilence, hardships, and famine are mostly peacefully setting under the shadow of their own porches.

Revival of the Mails.

We puplish in another column Proposals for carrying the mails. The Raleigh Standard says with reference to this subject "We trust that persons who may be disposed to make proposals will do so at once, as mails are very much needed. We learn that ten dollars per mile will be allowed for this temporary service. The Post-offices on the various lines will be supplied, and it is desirable that Postmasters be appointed at once. Proposals for any of these routes, and nominations for Postmasters may be addressed to Gov. Holden, to be forwarded by him to Washington. Persons who may propose to carry the mails must offer the necessary evidence that they will comply with their contracts; and nominations for Postmasters must be endorsed by loyal men, known to the Governer. Females may act as Postmasters, and there is no objection to appointing them.

The advertisement for the regular mail service in this State will appear soon."

Religious Notices.

The annual meeting of the council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North Carolina, appointed to be held on the second Wednesday in June last, but which was postponed, will be held on the second Wednesday in September, in Christs Church, Raleigh. The punctual attendance of the Clergy and Laity is earnestly requested, as business of importance will probably come before the Council.

THOMAS ATKINSON,
Bishop of the Diocese of N. C.
Charlotte, Aug. 3d, 1865.

Bishop Atkison's Appointments.

Thursday,	August	24 Morganton.
Sunday,	"	27 Salisbury.
Tuesday,	"	29 Hillsboro'.
Tursday,	"	31 Chapel Hill.
Sunday,	September	3 Warrenton.
Tuesday,	"	5 Henderson.
Wednesday,	"	6 Williamsboro.
Friday,	"	8 Oxford.
Sunday,	"	10 Louisburg.

Barry Cornwall's Latest Poem.

Should you dream ever of the days departed—
Of youth and morning no more to return—
Forget not me, so fond and passionate-hearted;
Quiet at last, reposing
Under the moss and fern.

There, where the fretful lake in stormy weather
Comes circling round the reddening churchyard pines,
Rest, and call back the hours we lost together,
Talking of hope, and soaring
Beyond poor earth's confines.

If, for those heavenly dreams too dimly sighted,
You become false—why, 'tis a story old:
I, overcome by pain, and unrequitted,
Faded at last, and slumber
Under the autumn mould.

Farewell, farewell! No longer plighted lovers,
Doomed for a day to sigh for sweet return;
One lives, indeed; one heart the green earth covers—
Quiet at last, reposing
Under the moss and fern.

"MAJOR TURNER'S NEW STORE."

JUST ARRIVED.

TO DAY I open for sale a large and choice variety of

Hardware,
Cutlery,
Crockery, &c.

THOSE wishing Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Glass ware and hardware, would do well to call. I have also a general assortment of ladie's and gentleman's wearing apparel.

Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Shoes and Gaiters,
Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Linens,
Domestics,

And other articles for use and ornament. They were all selected by my-self, from the first market of the East.

J. C. TURNER,
Cowan's Brick Row Main St.
August 8, 1865. tf-63

IMPORTANT TO HIRERS OF FREEDMEN.

Notice.

WHEREAS: A large number of Farmers are turning away their colored help without any remuneration for their labors in raising the crop of the present season, thus leaving them without homes or subsistence during the coming winter. I take this method to inform all interested, that as the crop raised has been done by the hard labor of the colored people, they are entitled to a support from the same through the coming winter. The Government will not permit you (the farmers) to harvest and sell the labor of the colored help, and make no provisions for their support. It is expected that the Planters will make a full distribution of their crops, with those who assited to raise it, and enough to support them through the coming winter, without help from the Government. Any Planter or Farmer who may or have turned away their colored help, without complying with the above, will be charged for their support should they come to the relief Camp in this District, for subsistence.

Colored help will be held Responsible for the fulfilment of their contracts.

CHAS. EMERY,
Capt. & Asst. Supt. of Freedmens Bureau.
Salisbury, N. C. Aug. 12, 1865. tf-70

SILISBURY
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Fall Session, of sixteen weeks will commence on the 1st Monday in September.

The number of pupils will be limitted to twenty-five, and as there are but few vacancies, early application will be necessary.

Terms $15 in specie or the equivalent in currency *one half in advance.*

☞ No deduction for loss of time except at the option of the Principal.

HETTA E. HUNTER.
Salisbury, August 16, 1865. 2t-70

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Greensborough series of School Books, embracing Primers, Spelling Books, First, Second and Third Readers, Primary and School Arithmetics, Primary Grammar, Latin Grammar, &c, ☞ for sale at the "BANNER" Printing Office,

These books have received the hearty approval and adoption of the ablest and most successful Teachers in this State and have the additional commendation of being works of *home production* But independent of that, they are truly meritorious, and therefore deserve extensive patronage.

Salisbury, Aug. 12. tf-69

Bacon and Corn Wanted.

I WISH to purchase at once a large amount of Bacon and Corn for the North Carolina R. R. Company, for which I will pay the highest market price in *Cash.*

Apply to me, or in my absence to McCubbins, Foster & Co.

THOS. J. FOSTER
Purchasing Agent.
Salisbury, August 12, 1865. 1m-63

NEW FANCY STORE
Main Street next to the
HOWERTON HOUSE.

MRS J. CARNCROSS announces to the ladies and Public of Salisbury that she has opened a store as above, containing an assortment of Millinery and other goods. Parasols, Hats, Capes, Buttons, trimmings, head dresses &c., of the latest styles and fashions.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865
The Great Invention of the Age in
HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC, (OR DOUBLE) SPRING SKIRT. This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, opera, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY,
Late J. I. & J. O. West, Proprietors of the Invention and sole manufacturers, 97 Chambers and 79 & 81 Reade Streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies. Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic [or double] Spring Skirt. 59—dtf

WALTON HOUSE,
MORGANTON, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED the above Hotel for a number of years, are now refitting it and puting it in good order for the accommodation of the public, and those who wish to visit Morganton and enjoy the fresh Mountain breeze, will find at the Walton House a good, comfortable Room and the best furnished table in the State.

HUNT & WALTON.
August 7th, 1865. 3mo-62.

SOUTHERN BOOKS.

Sterling Campbell and Albright,
PUBLISHERRS,
And dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.,
GREENSBORO, N. C.,

CONTINUE TO PUBLISH "OUR OWN" SERIES of School Books, consisting of Primers, Spelling Books, Readers, Arithmetics and English Grammers; also Bingham's Latin Grammer and Cæsar. We offer our Books to Teachers and Booksellers on as moderate terms as are offered by publishers in any part of the United States.

☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices adderess as above.

FOR RENT
OR
LEASE.

A FARM of 425 acres—near Salisbury—good land—fine water—excellent houses—productive meadows and fair fences. Apply to

T. G. HAUGHTON.
Salisbury, August 9, 1865. 1m-65

GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.

The advertiser teaches the above and wishes to obtain employment in that way, any time after the middle of September next. Having no mail communication at Marion, N. C., where he is now engaged, any party in want of his services may address T. J. Meroney, Esq. Salisbury, who will exhibit testimonials and arrange terms.

GEORGE PADISON.
August 12th, '65. 6t-67

20 ACRES of LAND NEAR TOWN

TO BE SOLD ON THE 21st AUG. INST.

I will sell at public sale, on the premises, Aug. 21st, the valuable property on which I reside, comprising 20 acres of land, dwelling house, kitchen and other building.

Also, her household and kitchen furniture, some farming tools, an excellent Wheat Fan, one-horse wagon, &c. &c.

☞ Terms of sale cash.

MARY M. JAMES.

CONCORD FEMALE
COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of September.

THE PRICE of BOARD will be $15,00 per month. The price of Tuition will be at the rate of $30,00 per Session of 20 week.

Extra charges will be made for Music, French and Drawing.

Each boarder will furnish her own lights and towels, and, also, a pair of sheets and pillow cases. The greatest possible indulgence will be given to patrons.

Address J. M. M. CALDWELL.
Statesville, N. C
Salisbury July 24, pd—1m-61

SPOTSWOOD HOTEL,
CORNER OF 8th And MAIN STS.,
Richmond, Va.

THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE IN making known to the public, through the press, that all military restriction in regard to persons belonging to the Confederate service, from stopping at this Hotel has been removed.

The Proprietors will be pleased to welcome all their old friends and patrons, and having renovated and refurnished the entire house, assures the public that the accommodations are second to none found in any Frst Class House, North or South.

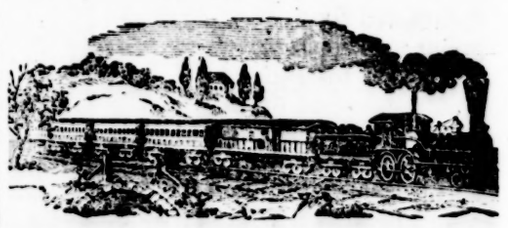
CORKERY & MILLWARD.
Proprietors.
August 7, 1865. 2wks-62.

MICHAEL BROWN
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
Dealer In Merchandise.

WOULD inform his friends and the public, that he is now receiving the following articles, which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for produce.

Spun Cotton assorted, No. 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12.
Brown and Bleached shirting.
Calicoes.
Linen, silk, & Cotton Handkerchiefs.
Shoes, Ladie's & Gents.
Hosiery,
Hats Black & Drab
Suspenders.
Irish Linen,
Shirt Collars & Bosoms.
Coats Spool Thread
Flax do.
Buttons assorted.
Hoop Skirts.
Black Braid.
Iron.
Nails.
Tobacco, Snuff & Cigars.
Flour in Barrels & Sacks &c. &c.

Salisbury, July 25, 1865. ly-63—



WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA R. R.,

STATESVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1865.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company will be held in the town of Newton, on Thursday the 31st day of August next

All Stockholders, unless belonging to the "excepted classes," who take the amnesty oath required by the President of the United States can vote and take part in the meeting.

R. F. SIMONTON,
Secretary and Treasury.

July 31, 1865-20t-63

HOPKINS & CO.,
HOPKINS, HULL & ATCHISON,
Importers and Dealers In
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
NO. 258 BALTIMORE St.
Oposite Hanover St.
Baltimore.

ASK their old friends and Merchants generally to call and examine their stock.

July 9, 1865. 1mpd-64

The Daily Raleigh Progress

FOR sale at the POST OFFICE, by

Mosby, the Partisan Leader—His Personal Adventures.

Richmond Corespondence Philadelphia Enquirer.

The famous guerrilla chief was visible on the streets of Richmond yesterday. Somebody, has described Mosby as a handsome man in personal appearance, but he is nothing of the sort. Of ordinary hight, his build is good enough, but his face is very commonplace, and his light brown hair, worn unkempt, adds nothing to its attractiveness. Mosby's features and expression would impress you as those of a man resolute and cunning, not captiously honest nor viciously cruel, and I suspect that in the stories of his cruelty he has been somewhat belied.

His buisness in Richmond is to regain possession of some tobacco he claims, and I was sorry to hear him remark that it is all he has in the world, for I know he will not get it, and he owes The Inquirer for a horse and divers other articles, taken from me by some of his band last Summer, and I imagine our chance for restitution to be small. In another sense it was pleasant to hear him admit his porverty, for if he told the truth, it shows that he was grievously swindeled at the final division of the spoils on the breaking up of his command, and further, it controverts the uncomfortable axiom concerning honer among thieves.

When the life of John Singleton Mosby comes to be written, it will show a succession of startling personal adventure unsurpassed by those of any partisan chief on record. That Mosby was always hanging on the outskirts of our armies, cutting off our trains, capturing our stragglers, and harrassing us in every possible way, the people generally know; but they do not know that he went in and out of our camps at his own pleasure, and was never once detected. It is said (and undoubtedly truly) that while Burnside lay opposite Fredericksburg, in the winter of 1862, Mosby dined with him, in the character of a Union farmer from across the river, and gathered, with his shrewd cunning, from the general table talk, much valuable information, with which he regained the Rebel lines without molestation.

One of the best things told of him occurred that same winter and in the same neighborhood. Burnside, that winter, was litterally badgered by Mosby. He seemed ubiquitous, and at last it became dangerous to go from camp at all, as the least ramble was sure to result in cap ture by Mosby. At last Burnside became worried out, and determied to capture the partisan, and to do this end sent detachments of cavalry to scour the coun try thoronghly, and bring him in dead or alive. One day, one of these detachments, led by a lieutenant colonel, was going up the Dumfries road, when, from a house to the right of the Federal lines, a man emerged dressed in the uniform of a Federal captain, and followed by one orderly dressed in our cavalry suit. At the gate were two horses marked U. S. and furnished with our regulation saddle and bridle, and mounting, the captain rode up and accosted the colonel, who was still marching up the road.—The colonel informed his new companion that he was in search of this——Mosby, and asked if he had heard anything of him.

The captain had heard and knew to a certainty that an hour before Mosby had been at Jone's, four miles up the road. Visions of promotion and newspaper paragraphs dancing before him, the colonel ordered "trot march," while the captain with his orderly dashed across a field to a farm house to get some milk, he said, before returning to camp. Arrived at Jones's, the colonel found that Mosby had indeed been there, but also found that he had departed in the direction of Burnside's camps. Back the colonel beat in haste, making inquiries everywhere, but finding no trace. Arrived again at the house from which the communicative captain had appeared, the woman accosted him, and this colloqny ensued:

Woman Kurdel, who was that ere Yank Capting met ye hear as ye was gwine tother way?

Colonel: I don't know his name, but he belonged to a Massachusetts regiment.

Woman: Yeas, well kneow aint you sold? that air was John Mosby.

Colonel: H—l

And he rode back to camp and said nothing whatever about his morning's work, except to report that he had not captured him. Some of his men did, however, and that story floated about the army during the rest of the war.

Many such things as this are told of Mosby, and his power for mischief was so sensibly felt in the Valley last Summer and Antom, that Phill. Sheridan used to swear at him in his most hearty style. Mosby now is a citizen of the United States, no better and no worse than the thousands of other Virginians who have laid down their arms.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

MERCHANTS,

Newbern, N. C.

Having resumed business at their old stand will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

Cotton, Naval-Stores, Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods.

Regular lines of steamers and sailing vessels are now running between Newbern, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

Will give strict attention to the selling or leasing of every description of Real Estate. Persons in any portion of North Carolina having *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Town or City Property* which they wish to dispense of will find it to their interest to correspond with us.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

NEWBERN, N. C.

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.

Persons wishing to purchase or lease *Farming or Turpentine Lands, Mineral or Ore Lands, Coal Field or Oil Lands, Town or City Property* in any portion of North Carolina will find it their interest to correspond with us.

July 13. 1m-52

DENTISTRY.

H. L. Coleman D. D. S.

(Successor to Dr. W. F. Bason,)

RESPECTFULLY OFFERS HIS PROFESsional Services to the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity.

Dr. C. feels assured with the experience of fourteen (14) years practice he can give general satisfaction. He can be found at his office, formerly occupied by Dr. W. F. Bason, at all hours.

When money cannot be paid for operations on the teeth, provisions will be received; such as bacon hams, no. 1 flour, chickens, butter, eggs, &c., at market prices. my30tf

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SWEPSON, MENDENHALL, & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

TOBACCO, RAW COTTON, COTTON YARNS, CLOTHS, & NAVAL STORES,

121 Front St., New York.

T. J. SUMNER, Company Shops, N. C.

Robert R. Swepson, Sam'l. G. Murphy, New York City.
Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Dan'l. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
Geo. W. Swepson, Haw River, N. C. July 5-d6m

CHANGE OF TIME.

COMPANY SHOPS, August 10th 1865.

ON AND AFTER 6.25 p. m. Sunday August 13th 1865. Trains will run until further orders as follows:

MAIL GOING WEST		ACCOMODATION.	
Leave Raleigh	7.40 p. m	Leave Raleigh	6.00 a. m.
" Gre'nsb'ro	2.17 a m	" Gre'nsb'ro	12.50 p m
" Salisbury	6.45 "	" Salisbury	5.00. "
Arrive Charlotte	10.10 "	Arrive Charlotte	7.00. "n

GOING EAST.

Leave Charlotte	3.00 p m	Leave Charlotte	5.25 a m
" Salisbury	6 25 "	" Salisbury	9,00 "
" Gre'nsb'ro	10.15 "	" Gre'nsb'ro	1.05 p m
Arrive Raleigh	4.30 a m	Arrive Raleigh	7.30 "

Mail Train connects East and West with the Raleigh and Gaston Train for Petersburg and the North, and with the U. S. Military Railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11.00 a. m. Charlotte 6.00 a. m stopping at Shops over night.

The mail Train only will run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets, before entering the Train as additional fare will be collected.

E. WILKES, Eng. & Sup't.

(tf-67)

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

MR. PHILIP OWENS has left a few packages of TURNIP SEED, (sweet white flat) at our office for sale. Call and get some.

July 14, 1865. tf—53

THE NEW YORK NEWS

DAILY and WEEKLY.

NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS,

A GREAT

FAMILY NEWSPAPER!!

BENJAMIN WOOD PROPRIETOR.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and New from all parts of the World! It contains more reading matter than any other

WEEKLY PAPER.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS INTTODUCED.

An Immense Circulation Determined on.

The Largest, Best and Cheapest Paper Published in New York.

Single Copies - - - -	Five Cents.
One copy, one Year - - - -	$2,00
Three copies, one year - - - -	5 50
Five copies, one year - - - -	8 75
Ten copies, one year - - - -	17 00
And an extra Copy to any Club of Ten.	
Twenty copies, one year - - -	30 00
The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at - - - - - - - - - - -	$1 60

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To mail Subscribers - - - -	$10 00
Six months - - - - - - -	5 00

☞ Payments Invariably in advance.

Specimen copies of the Daily and Weekly News, sent free.

Address BENJ. WOOD.

Daily News Building, No. 19 City Hall Lquare New York City.

GROCERIES &c.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends in Salisbury and the surrounding country, that he has opened an establishment for the sale of

FLOUR, MEAL, BACON, TOBACCO, SNUFF, SEGARS, SHOES, FANCY SHIRTS, OSNABURGS,

and in fact every thing that is suitable to the wants of the people of Salisbury, and the counties surrounding,

HE ALSO HAS

ON han a fine lot of writing paper, honey &c. &c.

ALL HE ASKS, is a trial, and he feels confident he will please. Call and see him two doors below Cowan's Brick Row.

THOSE having articles for sale, will call and he will exchange or buy any thing in the produce line.

J. M. ROARK.

Salisbury, July 1st, 1865. 1 mo.

DR. M. WHITEHEAD,

OFFICE AT HIS RESIDENCE,

WHERE he can be found at all hours unless

Professionally Engaged.

Salisbury June 15, 1865.

DR. NESBITT.

STILL PRACTICE MEDICINE, SURGERY and Midwifery.

Salisbury N. C., June 22, 1865 tf.

MALE SCHOOL.

I WILL OPEN A MALE SCHOOL, in Salisbury, on the first of August next. For terms and particulars, apply to—

LEONIDAS BROWN.

July 14, '65 1st Aug. —53

STILES KENNEDY, M. D.

OFFICE NO. 5, MANSION HOUSE,

SALISBURY NORTH CAROLINA.

June 15, 1865.

DR. C. A. HENDERSON,

RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE PUBLIC that he is still engaged in the practice of Medicine. Office up stairs at

HENDERSON & SCHAFER'S

Drug Store, Salisbury North Carolina.

JOB PRINTING.

COURT BLANKS,

&c., &., &c.,

The undersigned has the pleasure to inform his old friends and the public, that he has very nearly eompleted his repairs to the

JOB DEPARTMENT

OF HIS

PRINTING OFFICE

and is ready to execute all orders with which he may be favored.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS

HANDBILLS, LABELS,

TICKETS, COURT BLANKS

and all other kinds of Blanks and

JOB PRINTING,

will be done in the usual good style of the work entrusted to him.

J. J. BRUNER.

June 15th, 1865.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS OPENED A Commission House in Salisbury N. C., and solicits consignments of merchandize, country produce, etc. Liberal cash advances made.

W. H. HOWERTON.

Salisbury, June 6, '65 tf—20

Newbern Times, copy 1-m.